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WIRTH SAYS FRENCH WORK LIKE QUACKS

Compares Operations on Sick Europe to Doctors Who Pretend to Cure.

ONLY TWIST KNIVES Terms Their Financial Methods Entirely Impractical and Uneconomic.

ASKS AID FOR GERMANY Asserts More Notes Written in Poincaré Style Will Smash Mark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Aug. 6.

"Any more letters written in the tone recently adopted by Premier Poincaré will smash the German mark altogether," Chancellor Wirth told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent just after his reply to the French ultimatum. Chancellor Wirth decided to make a full statement for the American public on the eve of the carrying out of the new French sanctions in an effort to show that Germany cannot fulfill the existing reparations demands and that if these demands are pressed the Germans will be pushed to despair which will lead to a German and European economic disaster. The Chancellor asserted that the French methods were fundamentally wrong.

"The French in contrast to the businesslike methods of the Anglo-Saxons," he said, "prefer to use threats and force. The French are like the old quack doctors who pretend to cure, but they are only twisting sharp knives about in the sick European body. The French methods are entirely impractical and uneconomic."

Says Note Had Friendly Tone.

The Chancellor would not say whether his patience with Germany had reached its limit. He said that the August payment larger than the 100,000,000 mark had been proposed in his previous note, but he explained that his last note, addressed in a friendly tone and an accommodating spirit with the intention of furnishing a possible point of departure for a full revision of the entire reparations program, was not intended to save Germany from disaster, he said. "Unless the present reparations demands are reduced, Germany will become insolvent not only of making financial payments but also deliveries of goods. The German Government cannot continue to buy foreign currencies for reparations payments while the mark is worth only a 200th part of its former value. Even great piles of depreciated German paper notes will not be accepted as payment for the reparations. Germany cannot pay 12,000,000,000 gold marks. The amount must be one which the world can regard as reasonable and which can form the basis for floating an international loan. I cannot say how much we can pay under the present unsettled financial conditions. The amount which Germany can pay today is less than what six weeks ago, and that was less than a year ago, and that is essential that Germany receive real reparations. Our intention is not to evade further payments. We want to make payments, but payments spread over a longer period. The present reparations methods are fundamentally wrong."

The British admit that the amount of 12,000,000,000 gold marks was not fixed after an economic investigation of Germany's capacity to pay, but according to the demands of creditors and political considerations. Then there is the erroneous idea advanced from industry can somehow be separated from industry and general economic prosperity, but finance is merely the exponent of what industry can produce. If you are an industrialist, you are an industrialist, and your whole structure will collapse like a house of cards."

Asserts Good Faith.

Chancellor Wirth insisted that Germany was acting in good faith and said: "We do not keep two sets of accounts. We are not in the position of the Allies must look into Germany's economic plight and act to avert disaster. Asked whether he would not suggest that the Allies extend their financial investigations, and that the Committee of Guaranties had full opportunity to investigate Germany's condition. He warned that a disappointment to the Germans they would "lay down their tools and lose heart."

"The rise in prices," he continued, "exterminates the entire of classes. A valuable mark would have more value in Austria, where industry is limited. Germany is one big factory. A breakdown of 50,000,000 Germans could not be repaired ever again."

The Chancellor said the existence of the German republic hangs in the balance and will be decided by the reparations settlement. When asked about the League of Nations, he said: "The League had no time to consider Germany's attitude as to the league when there were so many other vital problems pending. 'When a man is in water up to his neck and the water is still rising,' he said, 'that man would rather wait until he is sure he will get out alive before he discusses whom he would like to associate with.'"

Denies German Wealth.

Dangerous myths about Germany's economic capacity are current abroad and must be dispelled in order to avert disaster, he said. He said in the popular idea that Germany is wealthy a fallacy which partly inspires the regimen being formulated for Germany by the Allies.

The Chancellor declared emphatically that Germany could not continue making gold payments, because it hadn't the pre-war sources of revenue. Those large fortunes which are not taxed, which only a drop in the bucket, he said, whereas the people who represented the bulk of the country's wealth already were impoverished.

"Payments in gold," he said, "are directly dependent upon goods and exports. Through the loss in German shipping, reduced production and markets, Ger-

REPARATIONS BOARD VOTES AGAINST 5 MONTHS' DELAY

Also Rejects, 3 to 1, British Motion to Accept \$500,000 Monthly From Germany on Pre-War Private Debts.

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Associated Press).—The Reparations Commission by a vote of 3 to 1 last Thursday rejected a resolution which would have accorded a moratorium to Germany for the remainder of the calendar year on reparations. It also rejected Germany's offer of payments of \$500,000 monthly on balances of the pre-war debts contracted by Germany and its colonies, as represented on the Reparations Commission are France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain.

A communication to this effect was issued to the Reparations Commission. The resolution which would have accorded a moratorium to Germany and acceptance of Germany's offer of the payment of \$500,000 monthly on the pre-war debts was offered by Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate.

The announcement says the commission has decided to postpone further action until after the London conference. The Commission-General for Alsace-Lorraine, in a decree issued in connection with Premier Poincaré's order safeguarding French interests with respect

many's exportations have shrunk to 30 per cent. of the pre-war amount. Now 35 per cent. instead of 28 per cent. of German exports are foodstuffs, and hence there is a reduced amount available for raw materials.

Herr Wirth asserted that when the loss of territory had been reckoned Germany already had given 100,000,000 gold marks in indemnity. "Germany can resume payments in gold only when she gets a foreign loan."

"The false idea prevails abroad that the Government need only apply taxes to raise a large sum in gold. But there has been such depreciation of the mark that a foreigner could buy out all German industry for something more than a billion dollars. It would be a bad investment, however, as it pays only 3 per cent. interest in gold. Labor is paid only half what it received before the war."

Assertions that there is wide prosperity in Germany are false, as proved by the reduced consumption of meat, by half, and bread and grain to 76 per cent. of what it was before the war. It is indisputable that the ability of the people to pay taxes grows less as their incomes approach the minimum existence level."

FREE STATERS REPULSE IRREGULARS IN DUBLIN

Collins Says Choice Is Return of British or Surrender.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (Associated Press).—The rattle of machine guns, rifle firing and the explosion of bombs were heard in various parts of the city from midnight until dawn this morning, while Republicans were unsuccessfully attacking the positions of the Nationalist troops. The latter took thirty prisoners. News reached Dublin today of the capture of four members of the divisional staff of the rebel army at Glynn, near Courtown Harbor. Important correspondence, including comprehensive details of the position and equipment of the irregulars in County Wexford, was found.

It is officially announced that the national troops have occupied Galbally, Ulmerick Junction, Killybeg and Killymacow. They also occupied Listowel and Ballyvaughan. Everywhere they were greeted with remarkable enthusiasm, according to the statement.

The reply of Michael Collins, as head of the Provisional Government, to representations by the Cork association, urging the need of a compromise between the Republicans and the Government, given out by the Provisional Government last night, declares that hostilities will cease only when the rebels give up their arms and a cessation of raids by the irregulars is ordered. "When the irregular leaders and their men see fit to obey the wishes of the people as expressed through their elected representatives and surrender their arms and cease depredations on persons and property of Irish citizens," says the reply, "then there will no longer be need for hostilities. The choice is definitely between the returning of the British, and the regulars sending in their arms to the people's government to be held in trust for the people."

CHINA WANTS COLUMBIA GRADUATE AS PREMIER

President Would Make Sun Adherent Head of Cabinet.

PEKING, Aug. 6 (Associated Press).—President Li Yuan-hung today attempted his second reorganization of the Cabinet on progressive lines, and again offered the Premiership to the supporter of Sun Yat Sen, this time to Tang Shao-yi, graduate of Columbia University, prominent Southern leader and Sun's representative in the Nationalist Government. President Li today appointed Foreign Minister Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who has represented China both at Washington and London.

The city of Kiangsu, also known as Kiang, in Kiangsu province, has been sacked by mutinous troops, according to advices here. Two hundred shops were looted and destroyed. The damage is placed at \$2,000,000.

Tang Shao-yi has had a thorough American training. He came to this country at the age of 12, and was taken into the home of an American family at Springfield, Mass., in 1874. It was at Hartford, Conn., that he prepared himself to enter Columbia University, where in addition to being a serious student he took keen delight in baseball, was not averse to sitting in at a little game of poker. He once declined the post of Ambassador to England, but accepted the Premiership under the Chinese republic in 1918.

MOSCOW PRISONERS MAKE FINAL PLEAS

Judgment on Social Revolutionists Expected To-morrow.

Moscow, Aug. 6.—The defendants in the social revolution trial heaved a sigh of relief yesterday when the last of their unfinished pleas on their own behalf and the case was announced. Court officials said that they thought it likely the final judgment would be announced Monday.

When court adjourned the defendants marched from the hall through a lane where additional soldiers had been stationed to a large closed black automobile. The nearby streets were guarded by cavalry. Soldiers prohibited all traffic, even the trolley cars.

THE GREEKS WITHDRAWING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6 (Associated Press).—Gen. Vlachopoulos, commanding the Greek troops, has notified Brig. Gen. Harington, commander of the allied forces, that the Greeks have begun to withdraw from the Thessaly line.

to debts contracted by German individuals with Frenchmen before the war forbids the withdrawal of any bonds or securities, the cashing of coupons or the removal of funds in connection with accounts or deposits sequestered from the moment the decree was issued.

The measures of "retention" will have greater effect in Alsace-Lorraine than in the rest of France. Of 1,200,000,000 francs claimed to be due Frenchmen from Germany, there has been collected by the Paris liquidating office all but about 100,000,000 francs. The States liquidating office, however, which has received claims of 2,000,000,000 francs from Alsace-Lorraine still has 800,000,000 francs to collect. It is claimed that the Germans made every effort to delay verification of the Alsace-Lorraine debts.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—German ships in the service to and from Brazil have been ordered by their companies to return to their home ports and not to touch any French port for fear of seizure which France may threaten for Germany's failure to pay reparations.

FRANCE ASKS STERN RULE IN GERMANY

Continued from First Page.

by Premier Poincaré and M. De Lasteyrie, France; Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Signor Paratore and M. Jaspard and M. Tassin, Belgium, were the main speakers yesterday before 2,000 guests in the Hotel de Ville, where the American negroes would be taken, but Garvey had his friends in the audience. He had so many and their interruptions were so frequent that a squad of batmen under Sergeant William F. McGinnis of the West 135th street station went about the hall telling them to "keep quiet or get out." The meeting was under the auspices of an organization known as the Friends of Negro Freedom. A. Philip Randolph, editor of the *Messenger*, presided.

The principal speaker was Prof. William Pickens, formerly dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, now a field organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He declared the "dream" of Garvey neither new nor practical and said the modern world would find it difficult to accustom itself to conditions in Africa. He said Garvey and his friends had threatened him.

During the speech of Prof. Pickens caustic remarks were particularly vehement. But, on the other hand, one woman, who sat in the front row, kept crying out, "Truth, William! every time the professor made a telling argument, saying the meeting hundreds of negroes met on street corners for blocks around and excitedly debated the African homeland question."

The problems were so great, Signor Schanzer remarked, that it was doubtful if they could be cleared up at the present conference, but a step forward might be made.

Signor Schanzer admitted that Italy had her own ideas as to the situation, but that he had brought no definite plan. Italy's desire, first of all, he said, was to hear the program of the great British Empire. The Italian statesman admitted that interallied agreement must be subject to discussion, owing to the intimate connections of that question with reparations.

DELEGATES' ONLY HOPE POSSIBLE MORATORIUM

Unified Latin Front May Face British in Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Aug. 6.

According to the reflections from the headquarters of the allied delegates to tomorrow's conference, what optimism exists is confined to the hope of reaching an agreement on some kind of a moratorium. None of the spokesmen of the delegations would admit that there is any basis for the fear expressed by Frank A. Vanderlip in an article in the *Nation* this week, in which he predicts that the mark will fall so low that it will be impossible for Germany to purchase more than two-fifths of the food and one-third of the fodder she needs abroad and that starvation and revolution will result.

Mr. Vanderlip says that England will not act as she believes she ought because she fears France's 800,000 men and 2,700 airplanes, if it came to a real break with her old ally. British spokesmen charged the possibility of a break as well as at the suggestion of Great Britain's fear of the potential threat. They assert further that the conference has the power to check the mark's fall and expects to do so by the end of the month. It is contained in the Balfour note they refuse to specify what they have in mind.

The British admit that they would like to cut the reparations and demand for allied troops, but they said that France cannot be expected to go this far, and no British spokesman is going so far as to say that the Entente ought to be ruptured on that account.

CEDRIC IN WITH 700 ABOARD.

57 Irish Passengers Tell of Ravages of Civil War.

The steamship Cedric of the White Star Line arrived in port last night from Liverpool and Queenstown with 700 passengers. Fifty-seven of them from Ireland. The latter said that the railroads in Ireland, because of the civil war, have been torn up so badly that much difficulty is encountered in reaching the ports from the interior.

Col. M. C. Kennedy, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was on board on a visit of six weeks abroad, said that with the exception of the railroads in Ireland, European railroad companies apparently were in better condition than at any other time since 1914.

GIRL SMOKER AGAIN ACCUSED.

Miss Edna Hobbs, 15, of 1125 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, recently arrested for alleged disorderly conduct, including smoking cigarettes, was again taken into custody Saturday night charged with endangering the morals of a minor. Agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children complained she took Jeanette Sandler, 15, a Brooklyn girl, to a boarding house, where the child's morals were imperiled.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Hobbs was found guilty of disorderly conduct, but her attorney appealed and County Judge McLaughlin reversed the Magistrate.

Borah Says Citizenship Is Debauched by Bonus

NO utterance regarding the \$5,000,000,000 bonus paid on the Treasury is more generally quoted by citizens sending their protests against the bonus to their representatives than this statement contained in the impressive address delivered by Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho):

"A proud, strong people may suffer reverses at arms, but time fights on their side for victory. An independent and self-reliant nation may undergo the misfortune of war, but their character and their purpose will ultimately triumph. "That a nation whose citizenship has been drugged and debauched by gratuities, bonuses and subsidies has entered upon a road over which no nation has ever beaten a successful retreat."

NEGROES IN UPROAR OVER AFRICAN PLAN

Friends of 'Provisional President' Host Speakers Who Criticize Scheme.

MARCUS GARVEY, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," was bitterly attacked by several speakers yesterday before 2,000 guests in the Hotel de Ville, where the American negroes would be taken, but Garvey had his friends in the audience. He had so many and their interruptions were so frequent that a squad of batmen under Sergeant William F. McGinnis of the West 135th street station went about the hall telling them to "keep quiet or get out." The meeting was under the auspices of an organization known as the Friends of Negro Freedom. A. Philip Randolph, editor of the *Messenger*, presided.

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BOY, 5, AND SISTER, 3, ON LONG NIGHT JAUNT

Head of Party Will Shun Girls on Next Trip.

Irene Shillhank, aged 3, and her brother Arthur, two years older, both in years and ways and everything, were seen yesterday afternoon from their home at 195 West 104th street and started walking. They wandered about long after dark, hand in hand, for sights they never had before and then they turned to the north. They skirted the edge of Central Park and kept on. They missed dinner and were hungry, but, worse than being hungry, they wanted a drink of water.

At midnight they came to the lights of the West 135th street police station and walked in just as the patrolmen were turning out for the midnight patrol. Lieut. James Leith asked them what they wanted. They stood in front of his desk and told him they merely wanted a drink of water. They got a drink and some cream. Lieut. Leith had sent for. In the meantime the police had learned from the West 104th street station that Mrs. Shillhank had been hunting for the children. Of course she scolded Arthur when she reached the station.

50,000 AT GENEVA SEE BALLOON RACE START

Contestants Take Off Toward South Germany.

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (Associated Press).—The balloons competing in the Gordon Bennett race rose from the ground this afternoon in the presence of 50,000 spectators. Weather conditions were favorable and all the balloons took the direction of South Germany. It is thought, however, that when they reach a higher altitude they may be driven southeastward toward Constantinople.

The first balloon rose from the ground at 5 o'clock. The others followed at five minute intervals until all were floating over Lake Geneva, affording a striking spectacle. The American balloons were given an ovation by a large contingent of American visitors.

H. E. Honeywell, the pilot of one of the American balloons, said just before taking the air: "It will be one of the most sporting races ever contested. There will be a possibility of anything." The Spanish balloon, "Jesus Fernandez Duro," piloted by E. Magdalena, landed at 7:15 o'clock this evening in Grand Saconnex, near here.

DELAY GLIDING TRIALS BECAUSE OF THROGS

Allen of United States Expected to Fly To-day.

CAMP MOUTIER, France, Aug. 6.—Camp Moutier will be closed to-morrow and the gliding trials postponed because the influx of spectators is so overwhelming as to cause fear for accidents, according to the aviation field today from Vichy. Forest and all the neighboring villages.

Edmund Allen, representing the United States, is expected to make a trial flight to-morrow. Mount Combarange at daybreak to-morrow. The Farman and Potez gliders are also reported to be ready and flights are soon expected to begin in earnest.

Prof. Edward Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, arrived in camp today. He was greatly interested in all the models, especially Agency of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children complained she took Jeanette Sandler, 15, a Brooklyn girl, to a boarding house, where the child's morals were imperiled.

DEMOCRATS REJECT SENATE BONUS BILL

Refuse to Commit Themselves to Support of McCumber's Measure.

HAVE THEIR OWN PLAN

They Will Propose Many Amendments to Put Republicans in a Hole.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.

The Democratic leaders of the Senate have turned down their thumbs on the McCumber bill to impose a \$5,000,000,000 bonus paid on the public Treasury. Overtures from Republican Senate members for an agreement committing the Democratic sympathizers of the raid to the support of the measure have been rejected on the ground that minority Senators have some other plan for paying their individual political debts than out of the public treasury.

While many Democratic Senators, like some of their Republican colleagues, still labor under the delusion that the politicians in the American Legion can help them politically, the majority of them regard the McCumber measure as the worst plan yet suggested.

The Democratic bonus Senators have, therefore, served notice on Mr. McCumber and other ardent bonus Representatives that they will accept the McCumber measure only as a last resort and if other plans are rejected. The dominant influence on the Democratic side is to "make the Republicans in a hole" by compelling them to pass the \$5,000,000,000 bonus raid and thereby pile further burdens of taxation on the people of the country.

Strategy of Democrats.

A few Democratic leaders, both in and out of Congress, view it as excellent strategy to lend as much help as necessary to represent bonus Senators in setting through the bill in order to influence sentiment against President Harding's Administration, which is pledged to retrenchment and economy. It is of little concern to the Democratic leaders that President Harding will reject the McCumber measure as he has indicated on several occasions. The Democrats plan to point out to the people that the Republican majority in both Houses completely disregarded the economy pledges of the Harding Administration and proposed to increase the burdens of taxation for many years to come.

The chief Republican sponsor of the bonus bill continues to be Senator McCumber, who, having been defeated for renomination, has nothing to lose. The defeated North Dakota Senator seems more insistent than ever that his party shall expose itself to the indignation of citizens who have repeatedly emphasized their opposition to the proposed Government money to men who suffered no injury, but were rather helped by their experience in the service of the country.

Mr. McCumber and other representative bonus Senators still assert that the "Republican party is committed to the bonus." The record of party declarations on the subject shows that it did not do anything of the sort. Individual Senators voluntarily offered to support a movement for a bonus for able-bodied men, but the party has limited its pledge to caring for the maimed, sick and disabled survivors of the war against German militarism.

Persistent Attitude Shown.

The repeated objections urged by President Harding against the McCumber bonus bill have made little if any impression on some Senators of his party, who still assert that the Executive can be induced to accept it. Persons who have talked with the President have the very best reasons for holding a contrary opinion. Even the most ardent bonus Senators concede the probable veto of the McCumber proposal.

The fact is few of them really care what the President does. Their entire object is to capitalize individual advocacy of it by pointing out the fact that they voted for it. Mr. McCumber and his bonus allies have made several attempts to devise a bonus bill which might stand a chance of receiving Presidential approval. They have completely failed to produce one against which the objections enumerated by the President and Secretary Mellon would not apply.

The Democratic leaders have regard in a humorous light the efforts of Mr. McCumber and his associates to frame a new bonus bill. They have made several suggestions in a Pickensian sense, which Mr. McCumber and his allies know full well would not be acceptable at the White House.

When the bill is brought up at the close of the tariff debate the Democratic bonus Senators will propose numerous "attractive" amendments to the McCumber measure. They will demand that a full cash bonus be paid on the spot and that within three days restoration of European governments without further delay to pay the bill. None of these proposals would be acceptable to the President and all of them are certain to find disfavor with the people of the country, who continue to register their protest against the whole bonus business.

Some of the Protests.

Convincing evidence that the citizens of the country have set their faces against the bonus is furnished by the communications protesting against it, which continue to shower on Senators. Some of the most interesting of these protests received during the last few days are as follows:

From a resident of Illinois: "See in THE NEW YORK HERALD that the bonus will soon come up for consideration. You have never announced your stand on the measure. The people of my State stand about three to one against it. I sincerely hope you will come out against it."

From a resident in Wisconsin: "The platform of the Republican party stood for a reduced taxation, and I firmly believe the bonus bill calling for some \$5,000,000,000 additional taxes will defeat the party in the next election if permitted to be passed by the Republican majority."

From a woman of Nebraska: "I have been a Republican all my life, but frankly, I am sufficiently disgusted so that it will take me a long time to get as this bonus proposition to lose my vote entirely. This goes for the rest of the votes in my house."

From a Maryland resident: "You are undoubtedly aware of the indignation which has crystallized against the enact-

ment of the bonus legislation. I have talked with many men who were in the army, and have yet to find a single individual who wants the bonus. If Congress enacts such legislation it will be the greatest political blunder of this generation."

From an Ohio resident: "I have noticed that the greatest reason given for the bonus is one of political expediency, but as a staunch Republican I strongly feel that the party is jeopardizing its position if it tries to procure a large electoral vote at the expense of the overwhelming majority of citizens who are against this petty politics."

B. Altman & Co.

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(including the higher-cost qualities; not every size in every style)

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Large Reductions have also been made in the prices of all other Straw Hats, including Panamas; all of which are now marked at extremely low prices.

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Tell them they could be the same if they drank a quart of milk a day.

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Pacific Northwest

Scenery that Kipling Couldn't Describe

"There are many 'bridal veil' falls in this country, but few, men say, lovelier than those that come down to the Columbia River. ** There I sat down and looked at my fellow traveler, half out of the boat in his anxiety to see both sides of the river at once. He had seen my note-book, and it offended him."

'Young feller ** it's not you nor anybody like you can put this down.'

'I can't, I know it, I said humbly.'

Rudyard Kipling, From Sea to Sea 1899.

The Columbia River, its scenery accessible by the famous Columbia River Highway as well as from Union Pacific trains which follow it for nearly 200 miles, is one of the great events in a trip to the Pacific Northwest and those wonder cities

Portland, Tacoma and Seattle

On your way see Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City; it costs no more. Make side trips to Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, Mount Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks.

Two splendidly equipped trains from Chicago—the OREGON-WASHINGTON LIMITED and CONTINENTAL LIMITED.

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